



*Eden Environmental Citizen's Group*

February 9, 2019

Via US Mail, Certified

Michael Simcock  
Farmers' Rice Cooperative  
2224 Industrial Boulevard West  
West Sacramento, CA 95691

Via US Mail

Bill Tanimoto  
Farmers' Rice Cooperative, Inc.  
2566 River Plaza Drive  
Sacramento, CA 95833

**Re: 60-Day Notice of Violations and Intent to File Suit Under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act ("Clean Water Act")**

To Officers, Directors, Operators, Property Owners and/or Facility Managers of Farmers' Rice Cooperative:

I am writing on behalf of Eden Environmental Citizen's Group ("EDEN") to give legal notice that EDEN intends to file a civil action against Farmers' Rice Cooperative ("Farmers Rice Coop") ("Discharger") for violations of the Federal Clean Water Act ("CWA" or "Act") 33 U.S.C. § 1251 *et seq.*, that EDEN believes are occurring at the Farmers Rice Coop facility located at 2224 Industrial Boulevard West in West Sacramento, California ("the Facility" or "the site").

EDEN is an environmental citizen's group established under the laws of the State of California to protect, enhance, and assist in the restoration of all rivers, creeks, streams, wetlands, vernal pools, and tributaries of California, for the benefit of its ecosystems and communities.

CWA section 505(b) requires that sixty (60) days prior to the initiation of a civil action under CWA section 505(a), a citizen must give notice of intent to file suit. 33 U.S.C. § 1365(b).

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Notice must be given to the alleged violator, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA"), and the State in which the violations occur.

As required by CWA section 505(b), this Notice of Violation and Intent to File Suit provides notice to the Discharger of the violations which have occurred and continue to occur at the Facility. After the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date of this Notice of Violation and Intent to File Suit, EDEN intends to file suit in federal court against the Discharger under CWA section 505(a) for the violations described more fully below.

## **I. THE SPECIFIC STANDARD, LIMITATION, OR ORDER VIOLATED**

EDEN's investigation of the Facility has uncovered significant, ongoing, and continuous violations of the CWA and the General Industrial Storm Water Permit issued by the State of California (NPDES General Permit No. CAS000001 [State Water Resources Control Board ("SWRCB")], Water Quality Order No. 92-12-DWQ, as amended by Order No. 97-03-DWQ ("1997 Permit") and by Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ ("2015 Permit") (collectively, the "General Permit").

Information available to EDEN, including documents obtained from California EPA's online Storm Water Multiple Application and Reporting Tracking System ("SMARTS"), indicates that on or around April 22, 1992, the Discharger submitted a Notice of Intent ("NOI") to be authorized to discharge storm water from the Facility. On or around August 15, 2015, the Discharger submitted an NOI to be authorized to discharge storm water from the Facility under the 2015 Permit. The SWRCB approved the NOI, and the Discharger was assigned Waste Discharger Identification ("WDID") number S5571006231.

As more fully described in Section III, below, EDEN alleges that in its operations of the Facility, the Discharger has committed ongoing violations of the substantive and procedural requirements of the Federal Clean Water Act, California Water Code §13377, the General Permit, the Regional Water Board Basin Plan, the California Toxics Rule (CTR) 40 C.F.R. § 131.38, and California Code of Regulations, Title 22, § 64431.

## **II. THE LOCATION OF THE ALLEGED VIOLATIONS**

### **A. The Facility**

The location of the point sources from which the pollutants identified in this Notice are discharged in violation of the CWA is Farmers Rice Coop's permanent facility address of 2224 Industrial Boulevard West in West Sacramento, California.

Farmers Rice Coop dries, mills and stores rice at its Facility. Facility Operations are covered under Standard Industrial Classification Code (SIC) 2044—Rice Milling.

Based on EPA's Industrial Storm water Fact Sheet for Sector U – Food and Kindred Products Facilities, polluted discharges from food plants such as the Facility contain pH affecting substances; total suspended solids ("TSS"). Biochemical Oxygen Demand ("BOD"), gasoline and diesel fuels; miscellaneous insecticides, rodenticides, pesticides; and oil and grease ("O&G"). Many of these pollutants are on the list of chemicals published by the State of California as known to cause cancer, birth defects, and/or developmental or reproductive harm.

Information available to EDEN indicates that the Facility's industrial activities and associated materials are exposed to storm water, and that each of the substances listed on the EPA's Industrial Storm Water Fact Sheet is a potential source of pollutants at the Facility.

#### **B. The Affected Receiving Waters**

The Facility discharges into discharges directly to the Sacramento River Deep Water Ship Channel which flows to both the Sacramento River and eventually into the San Francisco Bay ("Receiving Waters")

The Sacramento River and the San Francisco Bay are waters of the United States. The CWA requires that water bodies such as the San Francisco Bay and Sacramento River meet water quality objectives that protect specific "beneficial uses." The Regional Water Boards have issued the *San Francisco Bay Basin Water Quality Control Plan* and the *Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Watershed Basin Water Quality Control Plan* ("Basin Plans") to delineate those water quality objectives.

The San Francisco Bay Basin Plan identifies the "Beneficial Uses" of water bodies in the regions. The Beneficial Uses for the Receiving Waters downstream of the Facility include: commercial and sport fishing, estuarine habitat, fish migration, navigation, preservation of rare and endangered species, water contact and noncontact recreation, shellfish harvesting, fish spawning, and wildlife habitat. Contaminated storm water from the Facility adversely affects the water quality of the San Francisco Bay watershed and threatens the beneficial uses and ecosystem of this watershed.

Furthermore, the San Francisco Bay is listed for water quality impairment on the most recent 303(d)-list for the following: chlordane, dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT), dieldrin, dioxin compounds (including 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin); furan compounds; invasive species; mercury; polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs); PCBs (dioxin-like); selenium, and trash.

The Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Watershed Basin Plan identifies the Beneficial Uses of water bodies in that region. The Beneficial Uses for the Receiving Waters downstream of the Facility include: Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN), Agricultural Supply (AGR), Industrial Process Supply (PRO), Industrial Service Supply (IND), Navigation (NAV), Water Contact Recreation (REC-1), Non-contact Water Recreation (REC-2), Warm Freshwater Habitat

(WARM), Cold Freshwater Habitat (COLD), Wildlife Habitat (WILD), Migration (MIGR), and Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development (SPWN).

A water body is impaired pursuant to section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1313(d), when its Beneficial Uses are not being achieved due to the presence of one or more pollutants.

Polluted storm water and non-storm water discharges from industrial facilities, such as the Facility, contribute to the further degradation of already impaired surface waters, and harm aquatic dependent wildlife.

### **III. VIOLATIONS OF THE CLEAN WATER ACT AND GENERAL PERMIT**

#### **A. *Deficient SWPPP***

The Discharger's current Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan ("SWPPP") for the Facility is inadequate and fails to comply with the requirements of the General Permit as specified in Section X of Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ, as follows:

- (a) The SWPPP fails to include an adequate discussion of the Facility's receiving waters (Section XI.B.6(e), Section X.G.2.i)
- (b) The SWPPP fails to include an appropriate discussion of the Industrial Materials handled at the facility (Section X.F).
- (c) The SWPPP fails to include an adequate description of Potential Pollutant Sources and narrative assessment of all areas of industrial activity with potential industrial pollutant sources, including Industrial Processes, Material Handling and Storage Areas, Dust and Particulate Generating Activities, Significant Spills and Leaks, Non-Storm Water Discharges and Erodible Surfaces (Section X.G.1).
- (d) The SWPPP fails to include a narrative assessment of all areas of industrial activity with potential industrial pollutant sources, including the areas of the facility with likely sources of pollutants in storm water discharges and the pollutants likely to be present (Section X.G.2).
- (e) The Minimum Best Management Policies (BMPs) as indicated in the SWPPP are insufficient and do not comply with the minimum required categories as listed in the General Permit, which include Good Housekeeping, Preventive Maintenance, Spill and Leak Prevention and Response, Material Handling and Waste Management, Erosion and Sediment Controls, Employee Training Program and Quality Assurance and Record Keeping (Section X.H.1).

(f) The Advanced BMPs as identified in the SWPPP are inadequate to comply with the Best Available Technology ("BAT") and Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology ("BCCT") requirements of the General Permit to reduce or prevent discharges of pollutants in the Facility's storm water discharge in a manner that reflects best industry practice, considering technological availability and economic practicability and achievability, including Exposure Minimization BMPs, Storm Water Containment and Discharge Reduction BMPs or Treatment Control BMPs (Section X.H.2).

(g) The SWPPP fails to include a BMP Summary Table summarizing each identified area of industrial activity, the associated industrial pollutant sources, the industrial pollutants and the BMPs being implemented (Section X.H.4 and X.H.5);

(h) The SWPPP fails to include an appropriate Monitoring Implementation Plan, including a discussion of Visual Observations, Sampling and Analysis and Sampling Analysis Reporting (Section XI);

(i) The SWPPP includes as Potential Pollutants present in industrial operations at the facility: Organophosphate Pesticides, Pyrethroid Pesticides and Herbicides, including that these materials are stored outdoors. The SWPPP fails to include these pollutants as additional sampling parameters, in violation of Section XI.B.6.c of the General Permit.

(j) The SWPPP fails to include an appropriate discussion of drainage areas and Outfalls from which samples must be taken during Qualified Storm Events (Section XI);

(k) The SWPPP fails to include the appropriate sampling parameters for the Facility (Table I, Section XI); and

(l) The SWPPP fails to include the date of each SWPPP amendment (Section X.A.10).

Failure to develop or implement an adequate SWPPP is a violation of Sections II.B.4.f and X of the General Permit.

***B. Failure to Develop, Implement and/or Revise an Adequate Monitoring and Reporting Program Pursuant to the General Permit***

Section XI of the General Permit requires Dischargers to develop and implement a storm water monitoring and reporting program ("M&RP") prior to conducting industrial activities.

Dischargers have an ongoing obligation to revise the M&RP as necessary to ensure compliance with the General Permit.

The objective of the M&RP is to detect and measure the concentrations of pollutants in a facility's discharge, and to ensure compliance with the General Permit's Discharge Prohibitions, Effluent Limitations, and Receiving Water Limitations. An adequate M&RP ensures that BMPs are effectively reducing and/or eliminating pollutants at the Facility, and it must be evaluated and revised whenever appropriate to ensure compliance with the General Permit.

***1. Failure to Conduct Visual Observations***

Section XI(A) of the General Permit requires all Dischargers to conduct visual observations at least once each month, and sampling observations at the same time sampling occurs at a discharge location.

Observations must document the presence of any floating and suspended material, oil and grease, discolorations, turbidity, odor and the source of any pollutants. Dischargers must document and maintain records of observations, observation dates, locations observed, and responses taken to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges.

EDEN alleges that between July 1, 2015, and the present, the Discharger has failed to conduct monthly and sampling visual observations pursuant to Section XI(A) of the General Permit.

***2. Failure to Collect and Analyze the Required Number of Storm Water Samples***

In addition, EDEN alleges that the Discharger has failed to provide the Regional Water Board with the minimum number of annual documented results of facility run-off sampling as required under Section XI.B of Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ, in violation of the General Permit and the CWA.

Section XI.B.2 of the General Permit requires that all Dischargers collect and analyze storm water samples from two Qualifying Storm Events ("QSEs") within the first half of each reporting year (July 1 to December 31), and two (2) QSEs within the second half of each reporting year (January 1 to June 30).

Section XI.B.3 of the General Permit provides that Compliance Group Participants are required to collect and analyze storm water samples from one (1) QSE within the first half of each reporting year (July 1 to December 31) and one (1) QSE within the second half of the reporting year (January 1 to June 30).

Section XI.C.6.b provides that if samples are not collected pursuant to the General Permit, an explanation must be included in the Annual Report.

As of the date of this Notice, the Discharger has failed to upload into the SMARTS database system:

- a. Two storm water sample analyses for the time period July 1, 2015, through December 31, 2015;
- b. Two storm water sample analyses for the time period January 1, 2016, through June 30, 2016;
- c. Two storm water sample analyses for the time period July 1, 2017, through December 31, 2017;
- d. Two storm water sample analyses for the time period January 1, 2018, through June 30, 2018; and
- e. One storm water sample analysis for the time period July 1, 2018, through December 31, 2018.

3. Failure to Collect Storm Water Run-Off Samples during Qualified Storm Events

Pursuant to Section XI.B.1 of the General Permit, a Qualified Storm Event (QSE) is a precipitation event that both produces a discharge for at least one drainage area and is preceded by 48 hours with no discharge from any drainage area.

The Discharger's samples collected as listed below are not in compliance with the General Permit because they were not collected during Qualified Storm Events as defined by the General Permit:

Sample Date	QSE Info
10/16/16	Not a valid QSE – third consecutive day of rainfall
12/8/16	Not a valid QSE – second consecutive day of rainfall
2/6/17	Not a valid QSE – second consecutive day of rainfall
3/22/17	Not a valid QSE – third consecutive day of rainfall

4. Failure to Deliver Samples to the Laboratory within 48 Hours of Collection

Pursuant to Attachment H, Section 2 of the General Permit, Dischargers are to deliver storm water run-off samples to a qualified Laboratory within 48 hours of the physical sampling. The Discharger's samples listed below were not delivered to the Facility's Laboratory in that time frame:

Sample Date/Time	Laboratory Received Sample
10/16/16	10/19/16
11:00am	10:40 am
2/6/17	2/10/17 9:45 am
7:00 am	

5. Failure to Upload Storm Water Sample Analyses within 30 Days

Section XI.B.11.a of the General Permit requires Dischargers to submit all sampling and analytical results for all individual or Qualified Combined Samples via SMARTS within 30 days of obtaining all results for each sampling event.

The Discharger failed to upload into SMARTS the following sampling and analytical results pursuant to Section XI.B.11.a of the General Permit:

Sample Date	Date of Laboratory Report	Date Uploaded into SMARTS	Length of Time Late
10/16/16	11/9/16	9/25/17	9 months
12/8/16	12/19/16	9/25/17	8 months
2/6/17	2/27/17	9/25/17	6 months
3/22/17	4/7/17	9/25/17	4 months

6. Failure to Collect Samples From Each Drainage Area at all Discharge Locations

Section XI.B.4 of the General Permit requires Dischargers to collect samples from all discharge locations, regardless of whether the discharges are substantially similar. Dischargers may analyze a combined sample consisting of equal volumes, collected from as many as four substantially similar discharge locations, provided that the Discharger submits a Representative Sampling Reduction Justification form with its sample analysis, and the samples are combined in the lab in accordance with Section XI.C.5 of the General Permit. Furthermore, Representative sampling is only allowed for sheet flow discharges or discharges from drainage areas with multiple discharge locations.

According to the Discharger's current Site Map, the Facility has five mandatory sampling locations. However, the storm water runoff sample analyses the Discharger uploaded for

samples collected on 10/16/16, 12-8-16, 2-6-17 and 3-22-17 only included samples from two Outfalls, designated as "North of Mill 1" and "West of Mill 2".

Furthermore, the Facility did not submit a Representative Sampling Reduction Justification form with any of its sample analyses.

**7. Failure to Analyze Storm Water Samples for the Correct Parameters**

General Permit sections XI.B.6.a and XI.B.6.b require all Dischargers to analyze for the following three parameters, regardless of facility type: pH, Total Suspended Solids (TSS) and Oil & Grease (O&G).

Section XI.B.6.c of the General Permit requires Dischargers to analyze for any additional parameters identified by the Discharger on a facility-specific basis that serve as indicators of the presence of all industrial pollutants identified in the pollutant source assessment contained in the Facility's SWPPP. The Facility's SWPPP indicates the following additional parameters are to be included in the sampling process, as they are associated with the Facility's industrial operations: pesticides and herbicides. However, to date, the facility has failed to sample for either pesticides or herbicides.

**C. Falsification of Annual Reports Submitted to the Regional Water Board**

Section XXI.L. of the General Permit provides as follows:

**L. Certification**

Any person signing, certifying, and submitting documents under Section XXI.K above shall make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all Attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information submitted is, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

Further, Section XXI.N of the General Permit provides as follows:

**N. Penalties for Falsification of Reports**

Clean Water Act section 309(c)(4) provides that any person that knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this General Permit, including reports of

compliance or noncompliance shall upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than two years or by both.

On July 20, 2016, the Discharger submitted its Annual Report for the Fiscal Year 2015-16. The Report was signed under penalty of law by Raymond Amundson, the former designated Legally Responsible Person ("LRP") for the Discharger.

Mr. Amundson responded "Yes" to Question No. 3 on the Annual Report ("Did you sample the required number of Qualifying Storm Events during the reporting year for all discharge locations, in accordance with Section XI.B.7?") However, as discussed above, the Discharger failed to collect and analyze *any* of the required number of storm water samples during the 2015-16 reporting year.

Based on the foregoing, it is clear that Mr. Amundson made a false statement in the Facility's 2015-16 Annual Report.

**D. Failure to File Timely Annual Report**

The Discharger has failed to comply with Section XVI.A of the General Permit, which provides as follows: "The Discharger shall certify and submit via SMARTS an Annual Report no later than July 15th following each reporting year using the standardized format and checklists in SMARTS."

The Discharger's Annual Report for the reporting year 2017-18 was due on or before July 15, 2018. However, the Discharger failed to file the Annual Report until August 31, 2018, after the Regional Water Board issued a Notice of Non-Compliance.

**E. Deficient BMP Implementation**

Sections I.C, V.A and X.C.1.b of the General Permit require Dischargers to identify and implement minimum and advanced Best Management Practices ("BMPs") that comply with the Best Available Technology ("BAT") and Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology ("BCT") requirements of the General Permit to reduce or prevent discharges of pollutants in their storm water discharge in a manner that reflects best industry practice, considering technological availability and economic practicability and achievability.

EDEN alleges that the Discharger has been conducting industrial activities at the site without adequate BMPs to prevent resulting non-storm water discharges. Non-storm water discharges resulting from these activities are not from sources that are listed among the authorized non-storm water discharges in the General Permit, and thus are always prohibited.

The Discharger's failure to develop and/or implement adequate BMPs and pollution controls to meet BAT and BCT at the Facility violates and will continue to violate the CWA and

the Industrial General Permit each and every day the Facility discharges storm water without meeting BAT and BCT

#### Specific BMP Deficiencies

On August 11, 2016, the Facility was inspected by Rich Muhl of the Regional Water Quality Control Board. During that inspection, Mr. Muhl noted residue on the asphalt surface in the Bone Yard area where fork lifts and other equipment were stored.

#### F. Discharges In Violation of the General Permit

Except as authorized by Special Conditions of the General Permit, Discharge Prohibition III(B) prohibits permittees from discharging materials other than storm water (non-storm water discharges) either directly or indirectly to waters of the United States. Unauthorized non-storm water discharges must be either eliminated or permitted by a separate NPDES permit.

Information available to EDEN indicates that unauthorized non-storm water discharges occur at the Facility due to inadequate BMP development and/or implementation necessary to prevent these discharges.

EDEN alleges that the Discharger has discharged storm water containing excessive levels of pollutants from the Facility to its Receiving Waters during at least every significant local rain event over 0.1 inches in the last five (5) years.

EDEN hereby puts the Discharger on notice that each time the Facility discharges prohibited non-storm water in violation of Discharge Prohibition III.B of the General Permit is a separate and distinct violation of the General Permit and Section 30(a) of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1311(a).

#### G. Failure to Comply with the Mandates of the Regional Water Board

Pursuant to Section XIX of the General Permit, Regional Water Boards have general authority to enforce the provisions and requirements of the General Permit, including reviewing SWPPPs, Monitoring Implementation Plans, ERA Reports, and Annual Reports and requiring Dischargers to revise and re-submit PRDs, conducting compliance inspections, and taking enforcement actions.

On August 15, 2016, the Regional Water Quality Control Board issued the Discharger a Notice after inspection on August 11, 2016, requiring that the Discharger begin sampling discharge locations on the southern portion of the facility where storm water runoff leaves the property.

To date, the Facility has failed to collect and analyze samples from the three sampling locations located to the south of the facility, as indicated on its current Site Map, in violation of a Mandate of the Water Board.

#### H. Failure to Comply with Facility SWPPP

The Facility SWPPP indicates that the facility will collect and analyze storm water samples as required by the General Permit and the California Grain and Feed Association Group Plan.

The Facility's Site Map, attached to the Facility's current SWPPP, identifies five discharge locations from which storm water run-off samples are to be collected.

As specified above, the Discharger failed to collect and analyze any storm water samples during the 2015-16, 2017-18 and 2018-19 Reporting Years, and has failed to collect and analyze samples from all five mandatory discharge locations.

The Discharger may have had other violations that can only be fully identified and documented once discovery and investigation have been completed. Hence, to the extent possible, EDEN includes such violations in this Notice and reserves the right to amend this Notice, if necessary, to include such further violations in future legal proceedings.

The violations discussed herein are derived from eye witness reports and records publicly available. These violations are continuing.

#### **IV. THE PERSON OR PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE VIOLATIONS**

The entities responsible for the alleged violations are Farmers' Rice Cooperative, as well as employees of the Discharger responsible for compliance with the CWA

#### **V. THE DATE, DATES, OR REASONABLE RANGE OF DATES OF THE VIOLATIONS**

The range of dates covered by this 60-day Notice is from at least July 1, 2015, to the date of this Notice. EDEN may from time to time update this Notice to include all violations which may occur after the range of dates covered by this Notice. Some of the violations are continuous in nature, therefore, each day constitutes a violation.

## VI. CONTACT INFORMATION

The entity giving this 60-day Notice is Eden Environmental Citizen's Group ("EDEN")

Aiden Sanchez  
EDEN ENVIRONMENTAL CITIZEN'S GROUP  
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Website: [edenenvironmental.org](http://edenenvironmental.org)

To ensure proper response to this Notice, all communications should be addressed to EDEN's General Counsel, Hans W. Herb.

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## VII. RELIEF SOUGHT FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE CLEAN WATER ACT

As discussed herein, the Facility's discharge of pollutants degrades water quality and harms aquatic life in the Receiving Waters. Members of EDEN live, work, and/or recreate near the Receiving Waters. For example, EDEN members use and enjoy the Receiving Waters for fishing, boating, swimming, hiking, biking, bird watching, picnicking, viewing wildlife, and/or engaging in scientific study. The unlawful discharge of pollutants from the Facility impairs each of these uses.

Further, the Facility's discharges of polluted storm water and non-storm water are ongoing and continuous. As a result, the interests of EDEN's members have been, are being, and will continue to be adversely affected by the failure of the Discharger to comply with the General Permit and the Clean Water Act.

CWA §§ 505(a)(1) and 505(f) provide for citizen enforcement actions against any "person," including individuals, corporations, or partnerships, for violations of NPDES permit requirements and for un-permitted discharges of pollutants. 33 U.S.C. §§ 1365(a)(1) and (f), §1362(5).

Pursuant to Section 309(d) of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1319(d), and the Adjustment of Civil Monetary Penalties for Inflation, 40 C.F.R. § 19.4, each separate violation of the Clean Water Act subjects the violator to a penalty for all violations occurring during the period commencing five (5) years prior to the date of the Notice Letter. These provisions of law authorize civil penalties of \$37,500.00 per day per violation for all Clean Water Act violations after January 12, 2009, and \$51,570.00 per day per violation for violations that occurred after November 2, 2015.

In addition to civil penalties, EDEN will seek injunctive relief preventing further violations of the Clean Water Act pursuant to Sections 505(a) and (d), 33 U.S.C. § 1365(a) and (d), declaratory relief, and such other relief as permitted by law. Lastly, pursuant to Section 505(d) of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1365(d), EDEN will seek to recover its litigation costs, including attorneys' and experts' fees.

## VIII. CONCLUSION

The CWA specifically provides a 60-day notice period to promote resolution of disputes. EDEN encourages the Discharger's counsel to contact EDEN's counsel within 20 days of receipt of this Notice to initiate a discussion regarding the violations detailed herein.

During the 60-day notice period, EDEN is willing to discuss effective remedies for the violations; however, if the Discharger wishes to pursue such discussions in the absence of litigation, it is suggested those discussions be initiated soon so that they may be completed before the end of the 60-day notice period. EDEN reserves the right to file a lawsuit if discussions are continuing when the notice period ends.

Very truly yours,

AIDEN SANCHEZ  
Eden Environmental Citizen's Group

Copies to:

Administrator  
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Washington, D.C. 20460

Executive Director  
State Water Resources Control Board  
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Regional Administrator  
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